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THE

UNDERGRADUATE

Founded in 1831

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

OCTOBER, 1888

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MIDDLEBURY, VT.:
REGISTER COMPANY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS
1888

MIDDLEBURY * COLLEGE,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Salust's Conspiracy of Cataline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Cataline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text book, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collection.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens and are designed especially for the use of the the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1887. June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term began, Thursday.
Dec. 20.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1888. Jan. 5.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 20.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 20.—Winter term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 5.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 19.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 24.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 26.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
June 27.—Commencement, Wednesday.
June 28.—Examination of Candidates for Admission, Thursday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 6.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address,

EZRA BRAINERD,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XIV. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1888. No. 1.

The Undergraduate.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING COLLEGE YEAR.

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

The UNDERGRADUATE is constantly on sale at the store of G. E. Marshall or may be obtained of the business manager.

Editorials.

VERMONTERS are famous for their beautiful homes. Even the barns, in which are reared and kept the domestic animals, are erected at great cost. But there are incongruities in our environment. A tourist descending a hill, covered with beautiful dwellings, finds a striking contrast in a square wooden building, known as the district school house—the children's home. He raps at the door. A modest teacher invites him in, not without embarrassment, however, for she has but one chair and that too weak to be serviceable. Raising himself to a bench he proceeds to take in the situation. There, huddled together in a low room, perhaps twenty feet square, are the children of the neighborhood. There are no maps, no charts, no blackboards—nothing. Even nature's tonics, sunlight and air, enter but by stealth. And this in Vermont with her beautiful homes. This is the common school system that is to make powerful our academies and colleges.

But a storm is gathering. The State educational committee, of which Pres. Brainerd is a member, has incorporated the result of its investigation into a bill just presented to the legislature; and, without discussing its details, suffice to note that it reduces the normal schools to one, substitutes county commissioners for the town superintendents, and looks to the ultimate establishment of one or more graded schools in each town, in which may be taught both the ancient and modern languages. It is essentially the system of county supervision that has been so successful in New York. This is a step in the right direction. Our people have become lethargic. A county commissioner who shall devote all his time and energy to his work will raise the educational standard by keeping the iron hot. Better teachers will be obtained, more commodious school buildings built, more conveniences secured. The district schools will approach the graded schools, and pupils will thus come to realize that "going through the arithmetic" is not all of an eduacation. But, most important of all, the gulf between the common schools and colleges will be bridged. We hear a great deal now-a-days about the "dearth of freshmen," and we are apt to attribute it to the fitting schools. But the real causes are found in the common schools. They have been farces. Children going from homes of sunshine into mere slave-pens are not going to consider their school life pleasant. On the contrary, they are ever longing to get free; going to college would be suicide.

But the proposed change is going to call forth a lively fire from the woods. "The champions of the good old system will fight it to the death," says one journal. Perhaps. No doubt the town superintendents will demand pensions. But the system is going to be adopted sooner or later. We trust the friends of higher education will make a good fight, and that the legislature will give it a thorough examination, if nothing more.

COMMENCEMENT days are over, and twenty thousand young men have finished quoting the remark,

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,"

and have gone to work in hardware stores or joined base-ball clubs.—*Georgia Cracker, et al.*

Well, that's a lie and the *Cracker* knows it, but were it true, what of it? Is an educated clerk a damage to society? Is lucrative and intellectual physical employment a menace to progress? But the *Cracker's* climax (?) merely illustrates the offensive warfare of certain "self-made" editors, who, having just reached the crank point on evolution's curve, are much given to barking; and when one barks they all bark. Like a certain essayist, who unfortunately violates his own precepts, they would have Emersons and Lincolns come forth Minerva-like from our colleges. After all, however, this "watch-dog jealousy" has a significance; it indicates the increasing popularity of college topics. For instance, here is the *Century* devoting a large portion of its space to such articles as "Greek Letter Fraternities," "Women who go to College"—articles that are being read with keen interest. The American people are beginning to realize that our colleges are not farces—"dead-beat" asylums—but really influential and controlling factors in our civilization. One man in every 191 now goes to college, and somehow they manage to rise in the world. They may enter the race a little late, but sooner or later they will pass their undisciplined rivals. They are surer of *real success*, though never aspiring to cover the Statue of Liberty with patent medicine advertisements. Our people see this. They are outgrowing their tendency to ask, "What is it good for," and are estimating success by a broader and better criterion. In a word, they are becoming more æsthetic. Is there need of proof? Find it in crowded colleges, in the higher edcuation of women, in the increasing desire to travel, in the renascence of art and architecture, in a better drama, and last but not least, in the popular demand for idealistic literature.

But our colleges have enjoyed too much seclusion, and ignorance of college life and methods still prevails. How obviate this? Evidently by the development of a distinctively collegiate literature. The college man of the future will write more for the magazines. He alone can throw aside the veil, and picture his environment as a whole, not simply its spectacular ball games or its occasional friction. Such a literature is going to elevate our colleges by enlisting the co-operation of all—the press as well as the pulpit.

AN eminent author has intimated that nine-tenths of the practical, permanent good that has been done, has been accomplished by drudgery. If drudgery means hard, persistent work and wearisome labor perfunctorily performed in a listless, uninterested manner, it may be true; but can work be persistent and effective though it may be hard and wearisome, if done in such a way? It can hardly be so. Interest and enthusiasm are as essentially necessary to produce the best results as labor itself, and as soon as one throws interest and enthusiasm into his work, he lifts it from the ditch of drudgery and places it in the plane of pleasure.

Bearing this in mind, does it not behoove many of us to be more faithful to ourselves in our college work? The professors are not our taskmasters, but rather our helpers. The work that they require will not help or benefit them, but us, according as it is more or less faithfully performed. But it may be said by one that there are some or many subjects for which he has no liking or aptitude, and that beyond a certain point he cannot go. Granted. But he can hardly argue that the majority of subjects in the course possess no attractions for him. In those which he likes, he can reasonably be expected to do his best, and in those which are distasteful, he would he surprised to see how amazingly more attractive they would seem with a very little more application.

Each and all are constantly wasting minutes, hours, and even days. If these should be utilized in more thorough preparation, we would be astonished at what we can do with them. It is one thing to preach and another to practice, nor is this a sermon column, but taking into consideration our own satisfaction alone, there is little danger of too faithfully obeying the Scriptural injunction, "Work while the day lasteth, for the night cometh wherein no man can work."

ONE of the Chicago alumni suggests that we establish a department for alumni correspondence —"a department in which the alumni, and they alone, shall have an opportunity to discuss any subject relating to the college." Now, although our columns have always been open to all, yet it can easily be seen that this plan would possess decided advantages. The suggestion is a good one, and we shall be glad to car-

ry it out. Accordingly all alumni correspondence will hereafter be published in a department of its own. Free expression of opinion or discussion will be allowed. Our correspondence with the alumni is one of the things that render our work pleasant, and we anticipate that they will co-operate to render this department interesting and instructive.

BY the time this number is issued our annual Field-Day will be a thing of the past. Its advantages are better understood by all than can be expressed here. Perhaps, as last year, the tennis tournament will be the most interesting feature of the sports. The tournament contestants are more numerous, more evenly matched, and, above all, have trained more faithfully than the others. Of course in tennis pleasure, as well as training, is derived from constant play, and this will probably account for what might be termed lack of preparation in the other sports, and which is the only thing that mars the day's pleasure. It is practically known beforehand who will be the winners, and the lucky men, lacking the stimulus of competition, exert themselves no more than is absolutely necessary. We have men who, if they were compelled to *train* for their own interest, could enter the New England Inter-Collegiate Field Sports with excellent prospects of success.

APROPOS of this subject, the mossback's bugaboo, athletics, looms up in the distance. A few accidents from carelessness or lack of training on the foot-ball field have, as usual, attracted the attention of the men who are continually ranting about the evils of foot-ball in particular and athletics in general. These would-be reformers seem to be unaware of the fact, that the athletics of today have taken the place of the barbarous rushes, beastly brawls and brutal hazing of "ye goode olden tyme." Activity, restlessness and the love of excitement are simply parts of human nature. Athletics satisfies these cravings in a perfectly harmless, honorable manner. College outbreaks and disturbances occur chiefly in the winter when outdoor exercise is impossible. And it is not too much to say that the present system of physical training has done more than anything else to raise the standard of morality and manliness among American students. It has greatly improved him physically, and improving him physically means improving him mentally and morally.

ONCE more, without officiousness, we wish to direct the attention of '92 and all others who are not already hardened in the iniquity of desultory reading, to the value of well-planned reading. Everybody reads the newspaper and does more or less of reference work for the class-room. But, besides this, most students could, or should, find time to take up some subject especially interesting, entirely outside college work, and become thoroughly familiar with it. The day of the intellectual jack-at-all-trades is past and beyond being well informed on the topics of the day, one must, to be considered an authority, confine himself to a limited field and study it thoroughly; while the advantage of such a course one can quickly learn from experience.

ARE there not some means by which the gymnasium can be freed from the billows of dust and dirt which rise from the slightest motion? As outdoor exercise will soon be out of the question, indoor exercise must take its place. But many who would otherwise use the gym. are prevented from doing so by the distasteful and irritating, if not injurious, air one is compelled to breathe while at work.

AS showing the attitude of a leading religious journal toward college athletics, we submit the following extracts from a recent editorial in the *Congregationalist*:

At this time when the colleges have begun again, some of the students are doubtless working to put the various athletic organizations on a "war footing." Consequently, we shall soon hear not a little of that ill-considered declamation against college sports which so needlessly alarms many parents.

In the first place they seem to entail an unduly large expenditure. The base ball nines and the foot-ball teams in the more prominent colleges, it is true, pay their own expenses out of the gate receipts, and sometimes enjoy the really rational luxury of a surplus. But the university crews cost the Yale and Harvard boat-clubs, for example, not far from $5,000 apiece every year. It is difficult to say how this large bill could be reduced, unless the period of training were greatly shortened; but one thing is evident, such expenditures should be closely watched by some committee, chosen, as at Harvard, from among the faculty, the graduates, and representative students.

Secondly, so enthusiastic a devotion to athletic sports is thought by many to lower the standard of college scholarship. But those who engage in such sports as foot-ball and boating, which require both muscle and skill, are by the very nature of the case few in number. Furthermore, the committee which

recently investigated the state of things at Harvard learned that the athletes attended only three recitations fewer in a term than the average student, and that it was the freshmen alone who suffered by the coming in of other interests.

The betting which takes place in connection with the different sports is the third, and, no doubt, the greatest, evil to be mentioned. But betting is not caused by a boat race or a ball game, and cannot be stopped by abolishing such sports. Begin at the other end. Create a college sentiment against betting, and discipline those students who are known to practice it.

In addition to the evils already referred to, it may be that the games which call out such large crowds foster the spirit of professionalism. This is due to the lack of a delicate sense of honor. But in spite of their incidental evils, college athletics are a valuable help toward that earnest and thorough physical training which should be sought for in these days when men are tempted to care more for their pockets than for either their souls or their bodies.

Literary.

LOVERS' QUARREL.

I HAVE offended you, love, to-night,
Never before have you met me so,
Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Listen and hear me, my soul's delight;
Ah! You still turn from me. Then I know
I have offended you, love, to-night.

Let me my story of love recite,
Then you could never increase my woe,
Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Have I, my treasured one, read aright?
Something within me tells me so,
I have offended you, love, to-night.

Tell me wherein I have sinned in your sight,
Why do you chill me like winter's snow?
Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Surely my love is too deep for slight,
Take it and kiss me or bid me go,
Coldly withholding your glances bright,
I have offended you, love, to-night.

—*James Clarence Harvey, '81.*

RUSSIA UNDER THE TSARS.

IN the latter part of the eleventh century all Russia was in turmoil and confusion. For centuries civil war raged with all its bitterness. Wearied at length of never-ending strife, the people demanded peace. The social and political condition of Russia rendered the establishment of autocratic rule both easy and urgent: easy, by reason of the nomadic disposition of its people, urgent because of the incessant attacks of the savage irresistible Tartar. For five centuries Russia was engaged in a life or death struggle with these barbarians of the East, and when at last she stood forth victor, it was only to find that her liberty had vanished.

Generations came and went, centuries and ages rolled away, yet when other nations were breaking the shackles, thrice bound and riveted, of the dark ages, when civilization and refinement were again returning to the haunts of men, the hideous hand of tyranny still ruled Russia with undiminished rigor.

With the accession of Alexander, in 1855, the autocratic routine for a time was broken, and appealing to the educated classes for support, the Tsar boldly sought to correct the long-established evils in Russia's social and political system. He loosened the fetters that repressed education and gagged the press, visited punishments swift and terrible upon venal, corrupt officials and freed 14,000,000 slaves, placing within the reach of each the means for his advancement. Fascinated by these concessions, the revolutionists prostrated themselves so lowly before the throne that when the Polish insurrection and the fatal shot of '66 confirmed the half-formed resolution of the Emperor to follow the dangerous path of repression to the end, there was nothing to protect a defenceless people from the merciless hands of a brutal ministry.

For a quarter of a century the government has followed the policy of reaction to the utmost. The remorseless despotism of its measures are unequalled in history. Slowly but surely it has deprived the people of their short-lived liberties and made them a prey of petty officials. Alarmed at the thought of popular education undermining its power, it throws all possible obstacles in the way of intellectual culture, places teacher and pupil, professor and student under the supreme control of an odious police, and one by one blots from existence the Universities.

The flower of Russia is grouped in her bands of political prisoners. The educated classes, imbibing the spirit of English and American freedom, can hardly breathe in the choking atmosphere of their native land. But let one be suspected of political heresy and his fate is sealed; if he condemns the government by expressive silence, a lonely exile is thenceforth his portion, and he who so far forgets himself as to cen-

sure the destroyer of his country's happiness is forever buried in Siberia's frozen wilds or immured in noisome dungeons which rival, if not surpass in fiendish tortures, the blood-curdling horrors of the Inquisition. This is life under the Tsars; this is the price at which the present regime purchases its miserable existence.

The destruction of the autocracy has become a political necessity. As long as it remains Bismarck will be the dictator and arbiter of Europe. With Russia her own mistress Prussia could no longer head the list of European powers. It is not a political party, but the hopes, happiness and progress of a hundred million that are stifled.

As the fundamental principle of autocracy, the absolute will of an individual, is squarely opposed to the progressive democratic spirit of the nineteenth century, as it will act in the future as in the past, as it is now too late to reform, the fall of the present regime is a social certainty. The progress of Socialism has been rapid and potent. In 1861 the emperor rides through the streets of his capital amid the huzzas of devoted subjects. In 1881, amid the silence of a startled world up to the throne of the Absolute Ruler of the Universe went the headstrong soul of that misguided sovereign, another witness to that eternal decree that those who do not rule in righteousness shall perish from the earth.

But Nihilism to-day no longer relies upon assassination. It has spread the tenets of revolution among the toiling millions of the nation. With ever-increasing strength it has written upon its banner, unflinching war with the government till Despotism shall be annihilated and freedom be secured.

O, Russian despots, you have disregarded the people, throttled their aspirations and trodden under foot their sacred liberties. Though your dungeons are insatiable, they cannot protect you; though Siberia is boundless, you cannot sweep into her frozen graves all your enemies. And when popular fury, no longer suppressed, but rising, shall wreak its terrible vengeance upon you, and over your ghastly remains shall rise a government of the people, then will Russia cease to be a mockery upon the boasted liberty of the nineteenth century; then she will take the place among the nations to which her noble bands of patriots entitle her.

RONDEAU.

FOR summer days I often sigh,
When hills and woods in sunshine lie,
And merry birds sing in the glade,
While squirrels peep out, half afraid
To watch the wand'rer passing by.

The green fields and the azure sky
Then with each other seem to vie,
Which the more beautiful is made
In summer days.

But now the leaves are seared and dry;
The merry birds all southward fly;
In vale and dell the wild flowers fade
And autumn winds the land pervade,
Ah! all in vain on thee, I cry,
O summer days!

L. W. A.

Communications.

The editors do not assume responsibility for any articles in this column. Its sentiments, however, are open to editorial criticism.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

Is there not some remedy for the wretched singing, or more often no singing, in the chapel exercises? It would be hard to find a number of young men equal to that of our students from whom could not be selected material for a good choir. And we believe our students are *not* behind in musical ability. There is talent enough so that with the regular daily practice we could have singing that would be an attractive feature of our morning devotion.

Then why this state of affairs? Certainly there should be public spirit enough to employ whatever ability there is. Let us show some pride in this matter and let every one who can sing make it a point to be there every morning. If we had a regular choir, perhaps, after a time we could get out of the routine of a few pieces that could be counted on one's fingers.

It is true it is very hard to sing so early and so soon after breakfast, but regard for a good appearance at chapel exercises should overcome a slight sacrifice. It is bad enough to have no musical organizations in college, not even the customary college quartette, but it certainly would be a disgrace not to have a chapel choir.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

It has usually been the custom in Presidential years to have a sort of college election upon that day. As this will probably be the case this year, why not try

and improve it? For instance, why not have a political debate on or shortly before the eve of election day? Lead a blindfolded stranger into Starr Hall at any time of day or night, and, if he did not know it before, he would at once become aware of the fact that a Presidential canvass is on by the discordant sounds of political argument. Should a debate be organized this extemporaneous eloquence would be distilled, condensed and corked up, while the debate would give the high-pressure orator a chance to ease his pent-up feelings in a way beneficial to himself and others.

MUGWUMP.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

Why this sudden change in the text-book of Political Economy? I do not mean to insinuate that the professor does not know what he is about, nor that he has made the change without a careful consideration of the new work, or without what seem to him good and sufficient reasons for so doing. But again, I ask, why are works by economists of wide reputation and high authority thrown aside for an untried book written by a man absolutely unknown outside of his business circle? Is the "Principles of Economic Philosophy" introduced because it is a thick and thin defender of a high tariff? If so, all right as far as it goes; if it is meet and right to teach the other side in most colleges, it is meet and right to teach high tariff here; but if this is the end sought why are the works of famous protectionists like Prof. Thompson passed over in contempt? Mr. Denslow's work is intended as a study for "those who have given much time and thought to political economy," and as a reference book for students. For our purpose it is needlessly voluminous and verbose.

Why are we compelled to wade through seven hundred pages of slush when all that we shall use could be written in half the space? In the words of Artemus Ward, "Why this thusness?"

'90.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

There is at present a class of fellows in college who by some sort of legerdemain manage to enjoy all the benefits and privileges of our college organizations without its ever costing them anything financially. Outside of the college world, these spongers, who go about the country preying upon honest men, are called *tramps*. Perhaps a more expressive term would be "college dead-beats."

I am unable to conceive the smallness of a man's self-respect or to estimate his sense of honor, who willingly allows a "fellow" to pay his college dues again and again while he is daily squandering money enough to pay all of his association taxes and his subscription to the UNDERGRADUATE. What would this kind of dealing be called in the business world? Simply inexcusable *dishonesty;* and the same may be said of it in the college world.

This is about the way matters are conducted: A tax is levied by a vote of the association upon each member, and if a man is honest he either pays his levy or provides for its payment. But there are some that do not pay and a few that do not intend to pay. Thus the treasurer finds, after he has *begged* all the dues he can, a deficit. A meeting is called, another levy made and the same ones who paid before pay again and so the expenses are paid.

There may (?) be some that are not able to pay all taxes; if so, they have no right to take part in any meeting of the association. Each member should be compelled to pay his fees, if he isn't gentleman enough to pay them voluntarily. And I am of the opinion that if the following plan was to be adopted the treasurer would find himself square with each member at least once in each year.

The plan is, that before a member shall have a right to vote in the winter elections he shall have first settled his account satisfactorily with the treasurer. I would like to see this or some other plan resorted to that will bring about the desired result.

[The above is to the point. Our business manager informs us that there are several students of whom he can collect no subscriptions. This ought not to be. There is no excuse for it. The UNDERGRADUATE cannot yet boast of a bank account, and it is the duty of each student to pay his subscription. Come, boys, brace up.—ED.]

Alumni Correspondence.

Contributions to this department solicited.

ANVIK, ALASKA, July 24, 1888.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

I am tempted to give something of publicity to a small matter which was rather of a private character, because it will serve to illustrate the isolation of this portion of Alaska. Your polite note, inviting a reply

for publication, and written, I believe, in March, requested an early answer in order that my communication might appear in the May issue. Your letter was not received until the arrival of the first steamer of the season at St. Michael, on the 25th ult., and at that time the pressure of other matters prevented a reply. At Sitka, in south-eastern Alaska, there is a monthly mail. But Sitka is 2000 miles distant from us, by the sailing route, and the conditions are quite different. There, I believe, the temperature is rarely very far below zero of Fahrenheit, while here, during the greater part of the year, navigation is impossible on account of the ice. As a consequence we receive letters only in the months of July and August, with a few days variation.

In a letter written a year ago, I gave some account of the voyage to St. Michael, the most northerly general supply station of the Alaska Commercial Company. Perhaps this is a fitting opportunity of giviug my impressions of the Yukon river; and though many friends will doubtless recognize much that has been written in private correspondence, yet it occurs to me that the subject may have a more general interest; and, like the immortal Washington, finding it quite beyond my power to change the experience, I am driven to the expedient of presenting the old scene, with new side lights and accessories.

The most of the traffic upon the Yukon arises from the presence of some two or three hundred miners, who are working the sandbars of the upper river and its tributaries, and the supplying half a dozen trading stations scattered up and down the river, and in the charge of white men. These traders make their profits entirely out of the fur trade and the trade with the miners, and their stock consists mainly of flour, tea, sugar, tobacco, white cotton drilling and similar fabrics, bacon, ammunition and crockery, for which latter article the Indians have a particular fancy. This is, perhaps, the nucleus of civilized living; and it is represented by a small box containing two or three cups and saucers with florid decorations, possibly a tumbler or a plate or two, and a little tea and sugar tied up in cloth or seal intestine. The box serves both as cupboard and table. This, however, is a digression from my main theme. The summer is an exceedingly busy season. The little river steamers, all stern wheelers, and at present four in number, ply night and day, and make as many trips as the shortness of the season allows. They tow from three to five boats each, carrying from seven or eight to two or three tons apiece. It was on one of the boats of such a tow that I first made the acquaintance of the Yukon. There was a day's travel in Norton Sound, then several hours tedious waiting near the mouth of one of the outlets of the river, on account of the boat's getting aground upon a sandbar, and about a mile from shore. With the return of the tide we were off. It was at this time, while we were in the open sea, and still at some distance from the entrance of the river, that I began to realize that the Yukon discharges a great deal of water. The water around us was fresh, even at high tide. For some two hundred miles or more, the banks of the Yukon are low, and the ground marshy on either side. Willow thickets and such small shrubs are the nearest approach to timber. Occasional views of distant hills serve to break a little the monotony of the landscape. Geese, ducks and swans are often seen flying, but the latter are wary, and the boats rarely get near them.

Occasionally, perhaps once or twice a day, a gruesome, mournful wailing in the distance announces that the boats are approaching an Indian settlement. This is our welcome from the dogs. As we approach, we find that there are two or three huts, with circular holes serving as doors, and a mat to keep out the mosquitoes. Salmon, drying, are hung upon poles, and in some instances protected from the rain by mats woven of grass. The few men, women and children are commonly filthy in the extreme, and though the women are usually thoroughly covered, the boys, and sometimes the men, are often shamelessly exposed. The saving feature of it is that nobody seems to care; and judging from our observations here, after a year's sojourn, it is not necessarily an indication of a depraved condition of social morals. Occasionally one sees a larger village of from one to two hundred souls, but such are infrequent, and the social phenomena are the same. Almost the only exception on the Lower River, for several hundred miles, is the Russo-Greek Mission, some four hundred miles, or less, from the mouth. This Mission has been established for several years, and there are some signs of material prosperity, embodied mostly in house-building and boat-building. Here, too, and all along the river, or this portion of it, are Christian symbols erected over the the graves, which in many instances occupy conspicuous sites.

At this point, and from this onward, there is no lack

of picturesque scenery. The left bank of the river has developed from a series of low hills into the most imposing rocky bluffs, scarred and seamed, covered with vegetation and invested with a solemn grandeur by the dark columnar spruces of this region. At some points the strata are exposed, and one can follow the flexions through the course of half a mile or more, and puzzle his brain *ad libitum* to account for faults and fissures and apparent failures to connect. The main conclusion which an unscientific observer arrives at is likely to be, that whatever was the origin of the force, something had to give way.

With regard to the width of the river, one can brag better without the assistance of a surveyor, but there are places where it is undoubtedly from three to five miles wide, and the character of the country, which permits of several channels side by side, makes it often impossible to form an estimate from superficial observation. At Anvik, abreast the Mission house, and five hundred miles from the sea, it is a mile wide, and the opposite shore is an island. It is, at any rate, wide enough to reflect sunrise and sunset glories which can be imagined best by those who have seen equal splendors over some such body of water as Lake Champlain.

I may add, in concluding these observa ions upon the river, that it is navigable for the river steamers a distance of two thousand miles. Rand & McNally have, I believe, published a statement that it is navigable for seven hundred miles. Had either of these gentlemen steered his own boat up the river he might have incautiously leaped to the conclusion that it was seven thousand.

And now, having made my humble contribution to geographical lore, I am compelled to wish the readers of the UNDERGRADUATE Good Bye, until another June unlocks the door which October will have closed. May the key not be lost then, but be found in the keeping of Him who notes the sparrow's fall, and in whose sight the very hairs of our head are all numbered.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN, '79.

Town and Campus.

Prof. Wright spent the summer in the West.

Lord, '90, is unable to join his class at present on account of illness.

Prof. Paton spent a portion of the vacation in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Judge Julius S. Grinnell, '66, of Chicago visited the college during the summer.

Prentiss, '91, has been detained in New York by the serious illness of his mother.

Lavery, '90, was express agent at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., during the summer.

Prof. Yager passed the vacation among the Thousand Islands and at Lake George.

President Brainerd spent the vacation on Lake Champlain and among the White Mountains.

Prof. Seely was Prohibition candidate for governor and delivered several campaign speeches through the State.

Palmer, '91, plays the cornet in the Middlebury band. He was leader of the New Haven b nd during the summer.

VanAllen, '90, has entered Syracuse University; White, '90, and Willey, '91, have entered Dartmouth, and Johnson, '91, is at Williams.

Alden, '89, Cushman, '89, Douglas, '89, and Boynton, '91, took the stump during vacation for Harrison amd Morton. Alden received five votes for town representative in Leicester as a result of his eloquence.

The prospects for the base ball team in the spring are good. All of the old players are back, and the grounds were never in so good condition as at present. The manager will make an effort to get candidates into the gymnasium at the beginning of the winter term. As base ball is our only inter-collegiate sport, it should be much better supported than it has been. There seems to be a growing sentiment among Northfield and Middlebury men that the medical department of the University of Vermont should not be represented in the league. The medical students are older than those of the classical schools from the nature of the case, many of them being post-graduate students. The U. V. M. team has been made up of medics to the number of at least six or seven, since it has been in the league, and their presence largely robs the games of the element of closeness. In addition to the question of age the medical school gives the U. V. M. about two hundred men to draw from, an advantage against which neither of the institutions without professional schools can hope to compete on terms of equality. The effect of the U. V. M. team as it has formerly been made up is shown by the fact that the games of last season between Middlebury and Norwich were closely played and ex-

citing. Those in which the U. V. M. participated were so one-sided as to be devoid of all interest, the younger players becoming discouraged at the outset, because of the superior age and weight of their opponents, so that Middlebury and Norwich really did not play as good a game against Burlington as against one another. Another element of unfairness has been the introduction of outsiders by some such means as getting an entrance certificate for them, and then playing them as students of regular standing. One of the institutions represented in the league has won games through the presence of members of its faculty upon the team. One might suppose that a college professor would hardly care to set the example of such an approach to underhanded methods. If the league continues, there should be a more definite settlement of some points in its constitution. It should not be allowed to fall through, as it has been the life of base ball in Vermont colleges, and done much to arouse interest in the game throughout the State.

Mr. E. N. Folsom resigned his position as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and returned to his home in Nashua, N. H., the first of the month. Mr. Folsom took an active interest in the college athletic affairs, and was himself a fine base-ball player.

Rev. Dr. Blanchard of the class of '32, Ex-President of Wheaton college, has spent several weeks in town, and entertained the fellows with many reminiscences of Middlebury half a century ago. Dr. Blanchard is editor of the *Christian Cynosure*, and was the founder of the UNDERGRADUATE. A lecture delivered by him on "Secret Societies" in the town hall, Oct. 1st, was largely attended by the students and faculty. The present board of editors of the UNDERGRAD. had their photographs taken with the doctor as a memento of his visit.

The following periodicals are to be found in the reading room this term: Dailies—New York Herald, Tribune, and World; Boston Journal, and Globe; Burlington Free Press, Rutland Herald. Weeklies—Harper's, Life, Sunday Globe, Troy Budget, Mail and Express (N. Y.), San Francisco Post, Middlebury Register, Independent, Congregationalist, Christian Cynosure, Vermont Baptist, Burlington Independent. Monthlies—Harper's, Scribner's, Lippincott's. There is a demand for the Atlantic Monthly in the reading room or library.

Goddard, '90, is monitor for '90 and '92.

Norwich University has a new building.

Clift '88, has spent several days in town.

Boynton, '91, is editing the Y. M. C. A. *Signal.*

The University of Vermont has thirty Freshmen.

Palmer thinks potatoes should be on the free list.

Alden, '89, has spent a few days in New York city.

Prof. Boyce is superintendent of buildings this year.

Mr. J. Allen Warner, Yale, '90, spent the summer in town.

Mrs. Dugald Stewart gave a very pleasant dance Sept. 14.

Miss Sophie Wainwright gave a progressive euchre party Sept. 28.

Dartmouth is to have a Y. M. C. A. building and a base ball cage.

The Seniors have three orations a term instead of two, as formerly.

Miss Lilian Gregory, '90, has entered the University of Minnesota.

Quint and Proctor of Dartmouth, '91, were on the campus last week.

J. A. Donahue & Co. have reopened their store in the Vallette block.

Several new works upon college subjects are to be put into the library.

Lewis' Comedy Company in "Si Plunkard" held the town hall Oct. 11.

Clift '90 has been appointed assistant librarian in place of Klock, '88.

Middlebury is to have a new passenger station near the freight depot.

The Rev. A. DeF. Palmer has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church.

Dawson's Star Theater Company held forth in the town hall Oct. 12 and 13.

The Sophomore class were entertained recently by Miss Palmer at her home.

The Addison County veterans held their annual reunion here Oct. 3d and 4th.

These dark nights emphasize the need of lights on the campus and in the halls.

The *Vermont Baptist* is to be published in town at W. H. Nichols' establishment.

Dunton, '89, has been at home two weeks on account of his brother's illness.

It is expected that gold medals will be as numerous as the leaves of the campus.

The four tennis courts upon the campus are generally occupied in pleasant weather.

The September number of the *Century* contained several articles of interest to college men.

Beeman academy is to be enlarged on account of the increased number of students.

The Seniors passed (it is hoped) an examination in Chaucer and are now reading Shakespeare.

The chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon which was predicted for this year has not yet shown up.

Several members of the Junior and Sophomore classes are reading Shakespeare with Prof. Wright.

Cogswell, '89, has read service at the Episcopal Church several times when the rector was absent.

President and Mrs. Brainerd gave a largely attended reception to the students and friends October 3d.

Professor and Mrs. Austin have remained in town on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Florida.

Ex-President Hamlin has an article upon "The New Theology" in Joseph Cook's magazine, *Our Day*.

Sheldon's museum contains one of the finest collections of Middlebury college memorabilia in existence.

Bliss, '92, was quite seriously burned by the ignition of matches in his pocket, which set fire to his clothing.

The debt of $3200 was raised by the Congregational Church on a recent Sabbath. Even "the children" contributed.

Ex-President Hamlin and Dr. Blanchard are expected to contribute to an early number of the UNDERGRADUATE.

The books in the library are being re-shelved according to a new system, making the third change in as many years.

When a fellow student offers one grapes or other fruit these days, it is well to make no inquiries as to the source of supply.

The reading room committee is made up of A. E. Cushman, '89, chairman, E. B. Clift, '90, F. D. Boynton, '91, G. Bliss, '92.

A. J. Smith, '91, is preaching in the western part of the State, having been obliged to give up his studies temporarily on account of weak eyes.

One of the Freshmen says, "This is a queer post-office, the man always sends me around to that box in the corner when I give him a letter."

The election of Mr. Eldredge as representative was particularly gratifying to the students, among whom his efforts for the college are appreciated.

There are sighs for the day when "Free Trade," "Fisheries," "Trusts," "Prohibition," will no longer echo to the farthest recesses of Starr Hall.

What little interest Middlebury has ever manifested in foot-ball seems entirely dead. The ball has not even been kicked upon the campus this fall.

The Episcopal Church choirs of the State held their annual festival at St. Stephen's church Oct. 10 and 11. Some very fine musical talent was present.

The gym. is very little frequented this term, since it has become a question whether the injury to the lungs by the dust does not more than offset the benefits of exercise.

At the annual meeting of the boarding club, Cushman '89, was elected president; Goddard, '90, vice-president; Douglas, '89, secretary, and Lavery, '90 treasurer.

There is an unusual delay in the appearance of some of the reading room papers. Several of the weeklies are not yet in, and the New York Herald is often missing.

The college buildings received the usual atttentions as to paper and paint during vacation, while Starr Hall was visited with an unusual cleaning, and the chapel slated.

A member of the Freshman class when approached on the subject of base-ball said he used to play "two-old-cat" in district school and thought he was pretty good to catch.

Chi Psi has initiated Frederick H. Walker, '91, Burlington, Bernice D. Colby, '92, Lincoln, Alexander McDonald, '92, Munson, Mass., James F. McNaboe, '92, Manchester.

The Republican rally, held in town during vacation, was the largest gathering ever seen in the county. Observers state that some portions of the parade were wonderful to behold.

Never before was Middlebury College in such good

condition financially. The long talked-of addition of $50,000 to the endowment has been secured, and there is prospect of still another $50,000.

Merritt Stow, who has been for seven years connected with the Hanaford drug store, has severed his connection with it, and is temporarily in New York city. Mr. Stow was very popular among the students.

'91 elected class officers as follows: President, Bryant; Vice President, Mead; Secretary, Noonan; Treasurer, Palmer; Poet, Miss Palmer; Orator, Boynton; Historian, Miss Seely; Toast master, Walker.

Howorth's Hibernica has honored the town with its annual visit. It is rumored that Zozo is to reappear this winter. With these soul-stirring attractions, it is hoped that Uncle Tom's Cabin will not desert us.

Several students took part in the Episcopal choir festival. Through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Carpenter, all of the students were supplied with tickets for the Thursday evening service. Mr. Whitney of Boston was conductor, and Mr. Gillette of Boston organist.

Again is the chestnut of an additional endowment for the State Agricultural College agitating our legislature. Vermont should have better use for her funds than the advancement of a semi-mythical institution whose students could be marshalled on a square yard of the ground they learn to cultivate.

Whitney has finished his work with the Dartmouth baseball nine. The pitchers have all had a good start and will keep on under the care of Capt. Kelly. A spring trip has been arranged.—*Burlington Cynic.* Life is full of queer things.—*Dartmouth.* But of none queerer than the antediluvian news of the *Cynic.*

The ladies gave the first of a series of dances at the town hall, Oct. 4th. The Howard Opera House Orchestra furnished music. It is said that the proceeds are to be used in purchasing scenery for the hall, which is greatly needed. Middlebury audiences are weary of seeing Uncle Tom and Eva die before a scene labelled, "South of France."

Respect for the feelings of others is commendable, but we hardly think the citizens are likely to be disturbed or shocked by class yells given on the streets. '91 refrained from such a demonstration on a very appropriate occasion for fear of comment. Though few of the students approve of a needless uproar, it does no harm occasionally to make known the presence of a college.

OBITUARY.

JOSHUA BATES.

Joshua Bates, LL.D., for many years principal of the Brimmer school in Boston, died June 25, at Beverly, Mass. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Joshua Bates, president of Middlebury college from 1818 to 1839, and was himself a trustee of the institution at the time of his death. He was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1810, and was educated at Phillips academy, Andover, and this college, graduating here in 1832. The next year he became master of the Winthrop school at Charlestown, Mass. In 1844 he was put at the head of the Brimmer school in Boston and kept the position for 32 years, till 1876, when ill health compelled him to resign. About 26 years ago he married a daughter of Mr. Hall J. Howe of Boston, who survives him with one son, Frank C. Bates. The Boston *Herald* says of him editorially: "Dr. Bates was in the schoolroom a presence to be both respected and enjoyed. He had the bearing, the manner, the expression of good nature. He was neither the muscular teacher nor one who exclusively addressed the minds of his pupils. He sought to make men of them, and hundreds of citizens now in active life owe some of their strongest impressions and best guidance to his sympathy and instruction. Dr. Bates, though a college graduate, did not aspire to be more than a head master in one of the city schools. His services were often sought for other places and positions, but he had found his place, and delighted in the enthusiasm and affection of his pupils, without having higher aims, and he remained contented in a field of usefulness where he reflected the highest credit upon the teacher's vocation. He reaped as he had sown. He lived more than a decade after his public work was over, but he did not outlive the affection which his pupils and associates always manifested toward him, and his voice was constantly heard in favor of every change that promised an improvement in the efficiency of the Boston system of education."

NATHAN ALLAN SMITH.

Nathan Allan Smith, formerly of Addison, died

Sept. 12, at Salt Springs, Georgia, in the 61st year of his age.

Mr. Smith was the eldest son of the late Allan Smith of Addison, and was graduated in 1851. He had lived in Georgia nearly 37 years, most of the time in Americus, Sumpter Co., of which town and county he was one of the leading lawyers, and, though of a retiring nature, one of the most influential citizens.

Beloved and honored by all, his loss will be deeply felt in his adopted home, as well as by his family at the North.

MRS. S. F. LABAREE.

Mrs. S. F. Labaree, wife of Rev. Dr. Larabee, formerly president of Middlebury College, died at the home of her nephew at Greenwich, N. Y., September 29, and was taken to Charlestown, N. H., for burial by the side of her husband. Mrs. Labaree spent twenty-five years in this place, and all who knew her will remember her devotion to the interests of the college, the church and of society. She was a type of everything that was lovely and of good report.

Personals.

Information in regard to our Alumni is kindly solicited of all friends of the college. Notice will be given in our personal column to all communications regarding the same.

TO THE ALUMNI:

The personal editor enters upon his duties at the beginning of another year with much satisfaction. Our alumni, especially the younger ones, were never so active as now, and news items are more numerous than ever before. And yet this department falls far short of what it ought to be. It can be made *the* interesting department of the paper, and we want all to assist us to render it such. Items seemingly insignificant often carry to class and college mates recollections of happy but departed days.

'29. At the annual banquet of the corporation of the U. V. M. some interesting remarks were made by Hon. Daniel Roberts. Speaking of our college, he said: "At Middlebury stress is laid upon discipline of mind rather than laying up a store of knowledge. They pride themselves on their old methods like the old lady, who said 'what was good enough for the Apostle Paul is good enough for me.'"

'32. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard, who have been traveling among friends in New England during the summer, returned to their home in the West a few days since. The doctor lectured at various places in Massachusetts and Vermont; and, though well advanced in years, he still shows that he was "born in earnest." Sept. 17 was the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding, and fortunately he and Mrs. Blanchard were pr viledged to be in Middlebury on that day—the very place where, in 1838, "their lives were joined for so long and useful a labor for the kingdom of Christ among men." During the few days he spent in town, the doctor was a frequent visitor at our sanctum, and entertained the editors with not a few anecdotes connected with the UNDERGRADUATE of fifty years ago. And he is still the same enthusiastic friend of our college. Under date of Oct. 2, he writes to his journal, the *Christian Cynosure*, as follows:

The college is blessed with an excellent faculty; and, though the number of students is small, small flocks of sheep are always healthier and heavier than large ones. Rollin C. Mallory, Dr. N. S. S. Beamen, and their compeers, graduated from Middlebury, from the old stone building. Now there are three beautiful stone edifices. Middlebury will ever stand true to its record. And the spirits of Starr and Slade and Swift are still hovering over it."

'56. Prof. Austin will remain north a month or two longer. Rollins college will not open the fall term till December on account of the yellow fever.

'57. The many friends of Judge Dunton will regret to learn that he is going West to reside, having accepted a call to the chair of law in the Iowa State University.

'57. Lauren Redfield, 32 Nassau St., New York, visited us recently. From here he went to Minneapolis.

'59. Rev. M. L. Severance and family have moved from Manchester to Bennington Center, where he enters upon the duties of pastor of the Congregational Church.

'59. Rev. S. L. Blake is pastor of the first Congregational Church at New London, Conn.

'60. Hon. E. B. Sherman is chief supervisor of the Chicago elections.

'62. Col. Aldace F. Walker spent the summer with his family in Rutland.

'62. Judge L. E. Knapp has just returned from an extended trip through the West. He has been re-elected Judge of Probate.

'64. Dr. C. E. Prentiss has charge of a publishing house in New York.

'65. Hon. G. Z. Erwin is traveling in Europe.

'67. Hon. David N. Burke, Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has been spending a few weeks in town. He is at present speaking in Northern New York for Cleveland and Thurman.

'68. Patrick Burke, who is at the head of the Government Indian School at Albuquerque, N. M., has visited Middlebury during the summer.

'69. Col. F. D. Mussey, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, has an able article on "Internal Improvements," in Gov. Long's "History of the Republican Party."

'75. Hon. C. M. Wilds has beed re-elected State's Attorney of Addison county. He has been on the "stump" considerable this fall.

'76. O. W. Dodge is meeting with marked success as assistant superintendent of the public schools of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

'76. Edward Dana has been elected State's attorney of Rutland county.

'77. Rev. Calvin B. Moody is pastor of the Congregational Church at Osage, Iowa.

'78. Dr. Fremont Hamilton has gome from New York to Chicopee Falls, Mass. Mrs. Hamilton is visiting in town.

'78. N. H. Munsill has been on the "stump" in northern New York for Harrison and Morton.

'79. Henry W. Hurlburt has accepted a call to the chair of history and political science in Marietta College, Ohio. In a recent number of the *Independent* Mr. Hurlburt had a very readable article entitled, "The Land of the Bible."

'81. James Clarence Harvey is coming to the front as a writer of poems and novellettes. It is announced that he is connected with the *American* magazine. He is also editor-in-chief of the *Cartoon*, "the wittiest comic paper in existence." His sketches are most excellent.

'81. Rev. C. S. Murkland of Manchester, N. H., is having a fine house built for his use.

'82. J. D. Hutchinson, C. E., is constructing engineer of the Vinton (Io.) water works. The position is a very lucrative one.

'82. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Leavenworth spent a portion of the summer in town.

'83. C. M. Severance preached during the summer at Wilcox, Nebraska.

'83. Jesse Stearns, of New York, was married to Miss Jessie Dunshee, daughter of Col. N. F. Dunshee of Bristol, August 11. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. E. Miller, pastor of the Baptist church. Mr. Stearns recently presided over the largest mass meeting ever held in his ward.

'83. Dr. S. Sheldon has entered upon his duties as assistant professor of physics at Harvard.

'83. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. F. Palmer were the happy victims of a surprise Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th, by their many friends, who filled the house to overflowing, the occasion being the 5th anniversary of their marriage. The recipients were completely surprised and the affair was a most enjoyable success. During the evening Dr. Shattuck, in behalf of the friends assembled, after apologizing for the unceremonious invasion, with appropriate remarks, presented Mr. and Mrs. Palmer with a handsome cherry parlor table and a chair as a slight expression of their esteem and as souvenirs of the occasion. Mr. Palmer responded in a happy manner, when he recovered from his surprise. Considerable merriment was occasioned by the presentation to Mrs. Palmer of a large wooden spoon and a wire ladle to Mr. Palmer, with several other wooden articles, by Mr. A. K. Baldwin. After a most enjoyable evening the party broke up, wishing for Mr. and Mrs. Palmer the happy celebration of their fiftieth anniversary.—*Woodsville (N. H.) Enterprise.*

'84. F. B. Hyde is in town. He preached for nearly a year in Kansas, and a few weeks ago came on to Chicago and entered the theological seminary, intending to stay there a year and finish his course. But he found that his health was so much broken by overwork that he could not go on, and so by advice of his physycian he has come home for several months' rest.

'85. E. J. Jenks is principal of the Cambridge (Vt.) Academy.

'85. M. A. Stapleton is professor of mathematics in St. Thomas' College, St. Paul, Minn.

'86. W. M. Ross is studying law at Rutland.

'86. J. A. Ellsworth is principal of Pulaski (N. Y.) Academy.

'86. A. W. Varney is principal of the graded school at Ortonville, Minn.

'87. Miss May Bolton is preceptress of Middlebury High School.

'87. E. D. Howe has entered Albany Law School. He spent the summer at Serpent River, Can.

'87. G. R. Wales is principal of Bristol Graded School for another year. The school building has been improved during the summer and is now among the finest in the State.

'87. J. T. Clark has a fine position as teacher of English literature in a school in New York.

'87. The party traveling abroad, of which John Fletcher is a member, is now in Paris.

'87. H. N. Winchester, principal of Mineville (N. Y.) Academy, has been travelling in the West during the summer.

'88. E. L. Allen is reading law with P. Redfield Kendall in Rutland.

'88. W. B. Clift has entered General Theological Seminary, New York city.

'88. B. M. Cooledge is teaching in a private school in Bradford, Mass.

'88. W. S. Edgerton is studying law with Stewart & Wilds, Middlebury.

'88. E. E. Howe has been re-appointed official reporter of the Vermont House of Representatives. He is reading law in the office of James K. Batchelder, '64.

'88. G. E. Knapp has entered Columbia Law School.

'88. E. J. Klock is at Andover Theological Seminary.

'88. H. W. Denio is taking a special course in Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary.

'88. Brown–Freeman.—On Friday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Freeman of Watertown, N. Y., Miss Nora M. Freeman was married to Prof. Berton L. Brown, of Moriah, Essex county, N. Y. The bride was attired in a dress of Gobelin blue silk and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses. Prof. Freeman Allen, of Potsdam Normal School, acted as "best man," Miss Nora C. Washburn, of Watertown, was bridesmaid. The couple stood under a drapery of cedar and smilax and in front of a bank of potted plants surmounted by the Greek letters D. K. E., the emblem of the college fraternity to which the groom belongs. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. W. R. Helms, of Rodman. The many beautiful, useful and costly presents formed a fine display and included several fine oil paintings, an elegant gold watch and chain each for bride and groom, a plate of $10 gold pieces from the bride's grandmother, and many others equally fine but much too numerous to mention. After partaking of a splendid repast the guests were favored with several songs by Mrs. J. O. Hathaway, that were beautifully rendered and thoroughly enjoyed. Among the guests from abroad were the father, brother and sister of the groom of Potsdam and A. A. Lavery of Middlebury college. The bridal party departed amid a shower of rice and slippers and a perfect deluge of good wishes, for the evening train via Rome on their way to their future home in Moriah, Eesex county, near Lake Champlain, Prof. Brown being principal of Sherman Academy at that place.—*Jefferson County Times*.

'88. B. J. Hazen is at his home in Barton.

'88. R. H. Lane is working in a bank at Proctorsville.

MIDDLEBURY ALUMNI LAW-MAKERS.

SKETCH OF THEIR LIVES.

In the present Vermont legislature Middlebury has four members—two senators and two representatives. The two senators are David K. Simonds, '62, and Marsh O. Perkins, '70.

D. K. SIMONDS, of Manchester, was born in Peru in 1839. He is the editor of the Manchester *Journal,* and located there in 1870. He was admitted to the bar of Orleans county in 1866. During the rebellion he was a member of the third regiment Tennessee infantry. He has held the office of town clerk since 1873 and register of Probate Court in the district of Manchester since 1876, and was postmaster of Manchester from 1875 to 1885. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1886, when he served on the Committee on Education.

M. O. PERKINS, of Windsor, was born in Rutland in 1849. He is editor of the *Vermont Journal* and located in Windsor in 1881. He fitted for college at the Rutland High School. He was principal of the South Woodstock Academy in 1870 and 1871, and of the Windsor High School from 1871 to 1880. He was a member of the House from Windsor in 1882, and also in 1884, when he served on the Committee of Ways and Means and on Education.

The two represesentatives are Loyal D. Eldredge, '57, and Walter E. Howard, '71.

L. D. ELDREDGE of Middlebury, was born in Stockholm, N. Y., in 1831. He is a lawyer and located here in 1862. He was a member of the Senate from Addison county in 1876–78, when he served on the

Judiciary Committee and was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He has held the usual town offices, and was State's Attorney of Grand Isle county, was for four years Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the first district of Vermont from 1870 to 1874.

W. E. HOWARD, of Fair Haven, was born in Tunbridge in 1849. He is a lawyer and located in Fair Haven in 1881. He was principal of the State Normal School at Castleton from 1876 to 1878; a Consul at Toronto from 1883 to 1885; and is a director in the public library and president of the Fair Haven Board of Trade. He was a member of the Senate in 1882, serving as chairman of the committees on Federal Relations and on Proposed Constitutional Amendments, and as a member of the Committee on Education and the Joint Committee on the Library. He delivered the poem at commencement in 1887.

FIELD-DAY.

The annual fall sports of the athletic association, which bade fair to be a decided success, were unfortunately cut short by unfavorable weather.

The committee consisting of Douglas, '89, Goddard, '90, Sherman, '90, and Walker, '91, was untiring in its preparations. The Middlebury band was secured to furnish music for the sports on the fair grounds, the afternoon of the 12th. The silver medals were much finer than those previously awarded and the committee in offering gold medals for any Middlebury record broken, made an innovation, which it is hoped will become a custom, as its effect was apparent in the increase of faithful training.

The sports commenced on the afternoon of the 11th with the tennis singles, in which the contestants were, Douglas, '89, vs. W. Button, '90, Ross, '90, vs. Collins, '89, Severance, '89, vs. Cogswell, '89, Bryant, '91, vs. Goddard, '90, Hoyt, '89, vs. Harmon, '91, F. Button, '90, vs. Austin, '89, Owen, '90, vs. Mead, '91, the first named being winners.

On the morning of the 12th, the second round of singles was begun, in which Douglas, Severance and Bryant defeated Hoyt, Ross and Owen. Rain then set in and continued for the remainder of the week, which necessitated the suspension of the sports. On account of the lateness of the season the committee deemed a postponement until spring advisable. Undoubtedly everyone considered this the wisest plan, though of course a disappointment to many, especially those who had been training.

The usual field-day banquet was held on the evening of the 13th at Pitts' restaurant, three-fourths of the students being present.

Douglas, '89, presided as toast-master and the following toasts were responded to:

Athletics, A. A. Lavery, '90; Faculty, C. S. Severance, '89; Ladies, R. M. Collins, '89; The Feed, W. F. Alden, '89; The Town, F. D. Boynton, '91; Ninety-two, J. F. McNaboe; Ninety-one, D. G. Reilly; Ninety, J. M. Thomas; Eighty-nine, A. E. Cushman.

The oration was delivered by E. B. Clift, '90, in which he spoke of Middlebury's alumni and their influence in the world. A tribute to ex-President Hamlin was received with prolonged applause. L. W. Austin, '89, read a finely written poem, full of local hits. Edgerton and Howe of '88, who were present, spoke in behalf of the alumni, and the banquet broke up with the college yell.

The association is to be congratulated upon its success. Although but three meetings have been held, the records are far ahead of those of most colleges of our size, and bear comparison with those of Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williams. In view of these facts, it speaks poorly for the common sense of some members of the college that there is a continual sneering at the athletic association and grumbling about a factor which has done much for the elevation of the moral and physical life of the students, and more than any other thing to arouse college spirit.

A GLANCE AT OUR EXCHANGES.

Is college journalism degenerating? Are editors still writing against space? Is collegiate literature still the "insipid and worthless thing" Howells once called it? Decidedly not. Occasionally one finds a college journal having the old amount of class histories and funny locals and poor poetry, but, as a rule, our exchanges show marked improvement. They are discriminating more closely along literary lines. It means something to have an article published in papers like the *Dartmouth* or *Williams Weekly* or *Amherst Student*. And if the editorials in several of our literary monthlies compare favorably with those in the magazines (and they certainly do), it places the remark of Mr. Howells at a decided disadvantage.

Again, we notice the increased emphasis placed upon news and editorials. The successful college paper now seeks to record and discuss the news at its college. All this is meet and right. Give us a paper that shall keep its college before the public. Let students know that the college paper is not simply so many columns to be filled—a dumping ground for cheap notoriety—but a literary magazine and newspaper whose character is at stake as the champion of the college and its best literary effort. If students realize this, and editors work hard, our college papers will continue to improve.

The *Dartmouth* contains one or two fine literary articles. On the whole, however, we think a little too much attention is paid to athletics.

The *Tuftonian* is commendable for its good editorials, although the poetry falls below the average.

The local department of the *Colby Echo* is nauseating, to say the least.

EDITORS OF UNDERGRADUATE:

In the first convention of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association, held February 22, 1887, the feasibility of an established magazine, to be recognized as the official organ of the body, was extensively discussed. The idea as a project was finally abandoned.

After a lapse of a year or more the principle has come to activity again, but in a modified aspect. The ground work is now under way, upon which a periodical will take its place to be known as the "Collegian"; not the mere representative of the N. E. I. P. A., but of the American undergraduate.

Through your pages we beg to lay before him, whose support and endorsement we claim, the following tenets for his immediate consideration:

a. The American college man is capable of excellent work, for the coming literary power of the country is germinant in him.

b. The first springs of this power should and must have perceptible manifestation. The "Collegian" makes it a prime motive to introduce *young talent* to the world of literateurs.

c. As a magazine, nothing will come to print except the productions of undergraduates.

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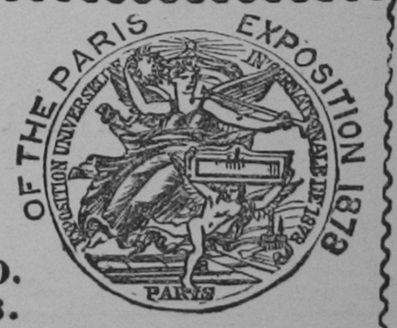

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